

private sector, and does not require such a massive investment from the Federal Government.

This bill should not be read to imply that the work of the ARMD is not important. To the contrary, aeronautics research is perhaps some of the most directly relevant work to many Americans that NASA is involved in. This bill simply follows up on the President's call for the ARMD to focus its research efforts in the areas that are most appropriate. By refocusing on long-term fundamental aeronautics research, safety research, and ways to address the needs of the future air transportation system, ARMD should be able to operate effectively and efficiently under this spending cap.

One of the main reasons I first ran for the U.S. Senate was to restore fiscal responsibility to the Federal budget. I have continued to work to eliminate wasteful spending and to reduce the soaring budget deficit, which is now estimated at \$300 billion this year. Unless we return to fiscally responsible budgeting, Congress will saddle our Nation's younger generations with an enormous financial burden for years to come. This bill is one small step in that direction.

By Mr. INHOFE:

S. 3933. A bill to extend the generalized system of preferences; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation that will reauthorize a vital trade and development program—the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). This is a program I have worked to reauthorize in the past, and I think it is a vital program for both developing countries and the American economy. As someone who frequently works to assist those who face the direst of circumstances in the poor countries of Sub-Saharan Africa, I feel that we must reauthorize this program as a key component of our efforts there.

The GSP program is an effort of the United States and 19 other industrialized countries to aid developing countries through increased market access, which in turn fosters industrial development and enhanced opportunities for prosperity in some of the least-advantaged countries in the world. This program allows a specified list of developing countries, from the Asian Continent to Sub-Saharan Africa to Latin America, to export certain products duty-free to the U.S. market. A beneficiary country's GSP treatment is contingent upon that country's commitment to securing intellectual property rights and to protecting the rights of workers. In this way, the GSP program promotes the development of sound practices and institutions in those countries with which we are engaged in trade and thus fulfills some important objectives of U.S. trade policy. In sum, the GSP program promotes self-sustaining production development in developing countries—not

dependence on foreign aid—and also encourages respect for human dignity and property.

While originally developed as a trade program to aid developing countries, GSP over the past 32 years has become an important component of the U.S. economy. American consumers enjoy lower prices on diverse products from oil to flashlights to broomhandles to cheese. Furthermore, numerous American small businesses retain their competitive advantage from the duty-free treatment of essential inputs, such as electrical equipment and automotive parts. American small businesses need every cost-cutting edge available to them in order to continue to create jobs and value. I first took an interest in the reauthorization of this program when a small business in Oklahoma that used GSP-covered drilling components to support domestic energy enhancement contacted my office and explained how failure to reauthorize GSP would seriously affect his business. After which, upon understanding how much this program also assists those in developing countries, its reauthorization became a priority for me. Very clearly, although designed to make other less-advantaged countries more competitive, GSP has contributed to our continued competitiveness here in the United States.

Workers, consumers, and businesses in nearly 120 countries including our own will benefit from the continuation of this program, which affects the price of over 5,600 finished and unfinished goods. Therefore, I ask that you join me in reauthorizing the Generalized System of Preferences.

By Ms. SNOWE:

S. 3934. A bill to terminate authorization for the project for navigation, Rockport Harbor, Maine; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today for the Town of Rockport that would deauthorize a part of the Federal Navigation Channel in Rockport Harbor. The town, located on the active Mid-Coast of Maine, requested shortly after the Senate passed the Water Resources Development Act of 2006 that Congress decommission a 35-foot by 275-foot area directly adjacent to the bulkhead at Marine Park. With this deauthorization, the Town will be able to install permanent pilings to secure a set of new municipal floats, which would replace the current temporary float system.

It is my hope that this non-controversial provision will be included in the Water Resources Development Act of 2006 conference report rather than have the Town of Rockport have to wait possibly for years before another WRDA bill is considered. I urge my Senate conferees for the WRDA conference to include this language that was drafted by the New England Corps of Engineers who have no objection to the deauthorization.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 582—URGING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO OBSERVE GLOBAL FAMILY DAY AND ONE DAY OF PEACE AND SHARING

Mr. REID (for Mr. INOUE) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 582

Whereas in 2005, the people of the world suffered many calamitous events, including devastation from tsunamis, terror attacks, wars, famines, genocides, hurricanes, earthquakes, political and religious conflicts, diseases, poverty, and rioting, all necessitating global cooperation, compassion, and unity previously unprecedented among diverse cultures, faiths, and economic classes;

Whereas grave global challenges in 2006 may require cooperation and innovative problem-solving among citizens and nations on an even greater scale;

Whereas, on December 15, 2000, Congress adopted Senate Concurrent Resolution 138, expressing the sense of Congress that the President of the United States should issue a proclamation each year calling upon the people of the United States and interested organizations to observe an international day of peace and sharing at the beginning of each year;

Whereas, in 2001, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 56/2, which invited "Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and all the peoples of the world to celebrate One Day in Peace, 1 January 2002, and every year thereafter";

Whereas many foreign heads of State have recognized the importance of establishing Global Family Day, a special day of international unity, peace, and sharing, on the first day of each year; and

Whereas family is the basic structure of humanity, thus, we must all look to the stability and love within our individual families to create stability in the global community: Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate urgently requests—

(1) the people of the United States to observe Global Family Day and One Day of Peace and Sharing with appropriate activities stressing the need—

(A) to eradicate violence, hunger, poverty, and suffering; and

(B) to establish greater trust and fellowship among peace-loving countries and families everywhere; and

(2) that American businesses, labor organizations, and faith and civic leaders are urged to join in promoting appropriate activities for Americans and in extending appropriate greetings from the families of America to families in the rest of the world.

SENATE RESOLUTION 583—DESIGNATING SEPTEMBER 2006 AS "NATIONAL YOUTH COURT MONTH"

Mr. STEVENS (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. FEINGOLD, Mr. DOMENICI, and Mr. CHAMBLISS) submitted the following resolution, which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 583

Whereas a strong country begins with strong communities in which all citizens

play an active role and invest in the success and future of the youth of the United States;

Whereas the fifth National Youth Court Month celebrates the outstanding achievement of youth courts throughout the country;

Whereas in 2005, more than 110,000 youths volunteered to hear more than 115,000 juvenile cases, and more than 20,000 adults volunteered to facilitate peer justice in youth court programs;

Whereas 1,158 youth court programs in 49 States and the District of Columbia provide restorative justice for juvenile offenders, resulting in effective crime prevention, early intervention and education for all youth participants, and enhanced public safety throughout the United States;

Whereas, by holding juvenile offenders accountable, reconciling victims, communities, juvenile offenders, and their families, and reducing caseloads for the juvenile justice system, youth courts address offenses that might otherwise go unaddressed until the offending behavior escalates and redirects the efforts of juvenile offenders toward becoming contributing members of their communities;

Whereas Federal, State, and local governments, corporations, foundations, service organizations, educational institutions, juvenile justice agencies, and individual adults support youth courts because youth court programs actively promote and contribute to building successful, productive lives and futures for the youth of the United States;

Whereas a fundamental correlation exists between youth service and lifelong adult commitment to and involvement in one's community;

Whereas volunteer service and related service learning opportunities enable young people to build character and develop and enhance life-skills, such as responsibility, decision-making, time management, teamwork, public speaking, and leadership, which prospective employers will value; and

Whereas participating in youth court programs encourages youth court members to become valuable members of their communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designates September 2006 as "National Youth Court Month".

SENATE RESOLUTION 584—TO AUTHORIZE THE PRODUCTION OF RECORDS, TESTIMONY, AND LEGAL REPRESENTATION

Mr. FRIST (for himself and Mr. REID) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 584

Whereas, the United States Attorney's Office for the District of Columbia is conducting an investigation of the financial disclosures made by Dr. Lester Crawford to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions in connection with confirmation proceedings on Dr. Crawford's nomination to be Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration;

Whereas, the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions has received a request from the United States Attorney's Office for testimony of three employees of the Committee and for records of the Committee relevant to the investigation;

Whereas, pursuant to sections 703(a) and 704(a)(2) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, 2 U.S.C. §§288b(a) and 288c(a)(2), the Senate may direct its counsel to represent employees of the Senate with respect to any subpoena, order, or request for testimony relating to their official responsibilities;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Stand-

ing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to produce documents and committee staff are authorized to testify in these and related proceedings, except where a privilege should be asserted.

SEC. 2. The Senate Legal Counsel is authorized to represent employees of the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions in connection with the document production and testimony authorized in section one of this resolution.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 118—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE CONGRESS THAT, AS A MATTER OF ECONOMIC AND NATIONAL SECURITY, THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SHOULD PROTECT AND SUPPORT UNITED STATES CURRENCY

Mr. COBURN submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

S. CON. RES. 118

Whereas the United States dollar, as the world's reserve currency, is one of our country's greatest assets;

Whereas the strength and integrity of the United States dollar provides the United States with economic stability and national security;

Whereas any threat or change to the status of the dollar as a world reserve currency would be costly to the United States Treasury and could cause national economic instability;

Whereas international counterfeiting of the dollar is on the rise and currency counterfeiting has reportedly been used to finance rogue governments and terrorism;

Whereas on January 26, 2006, President Bush made a strong commitment to protect the currency of the United States from counterfeiting by the North Korean regime or any other adversarial regime or organization; and

Whereas every dollar issued by the United States Government is meant to be representative of the strength and solidarity of this great nation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that, as a matter of economic and national security, the United States Government should provide the currency of the United States with the protection and support necessary to defend its integrity throughout the world, effectively deter counterfeiting, and preserve the status of the dollar as the world's reserve currency.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED & PROPOSED

SA 5036. Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6061, to establish operational control over the international land and maritime borders of the United States.

SA 5037. Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5036 proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 6061, supra.

SA 5038. Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6061, supra.

SA 5039. Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5038 proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 6061, supra.

SA 5040. Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to amendment SA 5039 proposed by Mr. FRIST to the amendment SA 5038 proposed by Mr. FRIST to the bill H.R. 6061, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 5036. Mr. FRIST proposed an amendment to the bill H.R. 6061, to establish operational control over the international land and maritime borders of the United States; as follows:

On page 7 line 10, after "Subsection (A)", insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Military Commissions Act of 2006".

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Construction of Presidential authority to establish military commissions.
- Sec. 3. Military commissions.
- Sec. 4. Amendments to Uniform Code of Military Justice.
- Sec. 5. Treaty obligations not establishing grounds for certain claims.
- Sec. 6. Implementation of treaty obligations.
- Sec. 7. Habeas corpus matters.
- Sec. 8. Revisions to Detainee Treatment Act of 2005 relating to protection of certain United States Government personnel.
- Sec. 9. Review of judgments of military commissions.
- Sec. 10. Detention covered by review of decisions of Combatant Status Review Tribunals of propriety of detention.

SEC. 2. CONSTRUCTION OF PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY TO ESTABLISH MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

The authority to establish military commissions under chapter 47A of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 3(a), may not be construed to alter or limit the authority of the President under the Constitution of the United States and laws of the United States to establish military commissions for areas declared to be under martial law or in occupied territories should circumstances so require.

SEC. 3. MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

(a) **MILITARY COMMISSIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subtitle A of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after chapter 47 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 47A—MILITARY COMMISSIONS

- "Subchapter
- "I. General Provisions 948a
- "II. Composition of Military Commissions 948h
- "III. Pre-Trial Procedure 948q
- "IV. Trial Procedure 949a
- "V. Sentences 949s
- "VI. Post-Trial Procedure and Review of Military Commissions 950a
- "VII. Punitive Matters 950p

"SUBCHAPTER I—GENERAL PROVISIONS

- "Sec.
- "948a. Definitions.
- "948b. Military commissions generally.
- "948c. Persons subject to military commissions.
- "948d. Jurisdiction of military commissions.
- "948e. Annual report to congressional committees.